

The Weekly Journal.

CAMPDEN, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 23 1865.

NO 4.

5. THE WEEKLY JOURNAL, published every Friday morning, at the office of the printer, No. 101 North Main Street, Charleston, S. C.

Rates for Advertising:

For one Square—ten Lines or less—ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS for the first insertion and ONE DOLLAR for each subsequent.

Obituary Notices, exceeding one square, charged at advertising rates.

Transient Advertisements and Job Work MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

No insertion made, except to our regular advertisers.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL TRADES.

I.

Now row, my gallant brothers, row,
Give way with will and show;
These seas that rise before our prow
Will try the muscle in you!
But what's the fear if hearts be true?
We've but to pull together—
True hearts and hands, all beat to do,
Will bear us bravely, bear us through,
And save the ship, and save the crew,
In spite of wind and weather!
Row, brothers, row! row, brothers, row!
One long strong pull together!

II.

And cheer with courage, as ye row,
What though the tempest blowing,
Works fate for many a brother now,
Thou drives, head on, to ruin?
Tis not for us to shirk or shrink,
Though quit in fearful weather,
We know some courage's doom'd to sink,
But fear ye not don't stop to think!
Pull bravely all together!
Row, brothers, row! row, brothers, row!
One long strong pull together!

III.

Send to your oars, good brothers, row!
Give way with hearty courage!
It's just as nigh on land as now,
When seas are wolves at forage
And Heaven's as near on sea as shore,
However wild the weather,
We've but to ply the manly oar,
And shout our ear to Ocean's roar,
Nor heed the Fate, behind, before,
And bravely pull together!
Row, brothers, row! row, brothers, row!
One long strong pull together!

IV.

Send to your oars, dear brothers, bend!
We may not escape this danger—
But this is not if prove the friend,
And give good proof of even spander,
Tis something of that's how, I think,
When out in angry weather,
And men are dashed on baser bed,
And all around the hull and rigging,
That's what our dear hearts should be,
And bravely pull together!
Row, brothers, row! row, brothers, row!
We'll work or win together!

Woman's Mania.—The Press of Youngsville—“On Monday last a maniacal woman of this city was going to visit her mother, who was a young girl without any fortune, when her father, sitting at the church the last Sunday, had been wished to leave his hat in the carriage, and raised it from his head, but unfortunately caught away his wig as well. The woman, all the young lady saw the artificial head of hair tacked from the skull of her lover than she used to become his wife and each returned me, to the great disappointment of the witness, and others who were present.”

Universal Amnesty and Universal Suffrage.

The radical political faction, under the leadership of Chief Justice Chase and the New England Jacobins, have been for the last two months floundering about on the question of restoration of the South, more especially in regard to negro suffrage. Judge Chase opened the ball in a letter of instruction to his Western followers, and then started for the rice fields of the South, to address and consult with his colored friends. The Jacobins of Boston, taking their cue from Chase, commenced their attacks upon the President, spiced with threats of another revolution and war, and followed by denunciations of the negroes of the South. Like the Jacobins of France, they paraded themselves before the country in high-sounding phrases and glittering generalities in reference to humanity. In this movement it took both Senator Sumner and Wendell Phillips to make one Robespierre, while Senator Wilson became the Danton of the faction.

A number of schemes were devised by this Jacobin clique in and around Faneuil Hall—including another civil war—to frighten the President into the immediate adoption of their plan of negro suffrage as a military necessity. The radical politicians here and elsewhere were at the same time plotting and scheming for the same object. The soldiers and veterans of our four years' war defeated their movements in Ohio, while in this State the loyal leagues took up the same cause of negro suffrage in their secret councils. The Tribune (their organ in this city) took all sides, both for and against negro suffrage, consented to our policy of conferring the privilege of the elective franchise upon the negroes with the restriction of sufficient education to enable them to read and write; then again coming out for universal suffrage. After adopting all sides and angles of the question, praising and denouncing the President, Greeley finally came out in yesterday's Tribune flatfooted in favor of the doctrine of “universal amnesty and universal suffrage” as the basis of adjustment of the whole question.

We accept that platform. We are in favor of and advocate the doctrine of universal amnesty and universal suffrage. Although we can see no reason why Jeff. Davis should not be tried, convicted and hung, just as well as John Brown; for inciting insurrection, yet we are willing to let him go for the sake of harmony and the adoption of a general policy, unless Wendell Phillips can be hung with him on the same gallows. But the difference between us and the Tribune and his loyal league negro-suffrage agitators is, that we prefer that the privilege of the elective franchise shall be conferred upon the negroes in a legal and constitutional way. We, therefore, prefer President Johnson's plan of arriving at it to that of the Jacobins and their revolutionary mode of doing it. The Tribune and the Chase radicals, of course, the Tribune is the organ. The question of negro suffrage, under the conditions of our restoration, is not only a political question, but a moral and religious one, and should be decided with the respect to the negro.

We can see no reason—even in the light of recent events growing out of the rebellion—why New York or Massachusetts should possess this right at the same time deny it to the people of Virginia or North Carolina. Nor are we able to see why the people of New York—where there are not enough blacks to affect the results of our elections one way or the other—should require that a negro with all his advantages as a freeman, should be worth two hundred and fifty dollars before he can vote and the people of Georgia—where the blacks, with their manacles, at slaves, but just restored,

form at least one third of the population—should vote without any restriction.

This, as we understand it, is the position of President Johnson. He is unquestionably in favor of conferring the right of suffrage upon the blacks of the South, but he desires that the people of the several States shall regulate the affair and place around it such restrictions and qualifications as will prevent its abuse by those who are to exercise the right. We cordially support the President in this view of the subject, believing as we do that it is the only policy which can in safety to the country be adopted. The Chase radicals and the New England Jacobins, on the other hand, threaten a new revolution and a social war of races unless the President, under the plea of military necessity, confers by the wholesale the right of suffrage upon the emancipated slaves and excludes the white population of the South from any voice in the matter.

But Greeley, in raising the banner of universal amnesty and universal suffrage, has manifested a determination to cut loose from the revolutionary fanatics in New England and elsewhere. He has traveled a great way around to arrive at that decision. He has turned all manner of angles to reach that point. Even his arguments in yesterday's Tribune on the subject were so misty that it would have been impossible to have divined his meaning but for the sentence, in which he states the naked proposition of amnesty and suffrage. Like all other advocates of the right of negroes to vote, in departing from the only legal and constitutional way of conferring the right he loses and contradicts himself at every stage of his arguments. But now that Greeley has cut loose from the Jacobin clique and accepted, as he has on one or two occasions, our proposition to restrict the right of suffrage of the blacks to the qualifications of being able to read and write, let him go a step further, and advocate the policy of leaving it to the people of the several States to regulate on that basis, and we have no doubt but that he will have the President's co-operation, both as to suffrage and universal amnesty. As far as the elective franchise is concerned, that restriction is the same which Massachusetts requires of all her voters, both black and white. The drift of Mr. Johnson's policy is plainly towards universal suffrage as well as universal amnesty; but while he desires that the former shall be approached gradually and regulated by the people of the several States in a manner that will best assimilate the varied interests of the two races to each other, he also holds certain classes under probation, by the exception in his proclamation, until they have had time to repent, bury their animosity for the Union, and the last vestige of secession feeling is obliterated. In view of the enormity of the crime of people and the great revolution which the rebellion, politically, socially, and every other way, has brought about in the Southern States, both negro suffrage and amnesty should be gradual, and so restricted that it may not force upon us greater dangers to the peace and prosperity of that section, or new and unthought of complications. This is the result which is contemplated by President Johnson's clear logical and practical policy of recognition. It is broad enough to admit all true lovers of the Union.—*New York Herald.*

Parson Brownlow, “Governor” elect of Tennessee, has been awarded \$25,000 in suit for damages inflicted by imprisonment and persecution at the hands of certain prominent rebels of Knoxville, which is to be assessed upon the property of Ramsey, Sneed and others, who were influential in the early days of the rebellion, in getting the Parson into jail.—*North-west Post.*

‘Pendennis,’ the New York Correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writes as follows under date of July 11:

Three bold articles have appeared in the Daily News denouncing the military tribunal as a set of murderers, and proposing to prosecute and (if convicted) to hang them for deliberate murder. The Sunday Mercury, in an article headed “Official Murder,” speaks almost as plainly. The Herald defends the commission, justifies the trial, conviction and execution, and pitches into the News in fine style as the leader of “the rebel press of New York.” The News of to-day's issue slaps at the Herald.

A very distinguished foreigner has arrived in this city. There is no touch of shoddy aristocracy about him; he is really one of the “big fish;” he calls on no one, but receives visits from all classes of society. Strange to say, you are compelled to pay to see him. The big fish is a “whale from the coast of Labrador, and his headquarters are at Barnum's.”

There is a beggar here, a cripple, who has lost one leg entire and the use of the other.—I see him every day on his way to and from the Central Park. He is said to be worth \$50,000—a pretty rick beggar.

Never before did crime stalk abroad so boldly and fearlessly in this city as it does at present. Murders, robberies, assaults are daily committed. The Herald says:

The very sidewalks in open day are pitfalls of death to those who may have about them a sum of money worth wearing, a valuable watch or a diamond breastpin. For three good reasons, “Pendennis” fears not, but boldly perambulates the sidewalks.

I have had a conversation with an able financier, who suggests the following plan for relieving the South: “Let the Legislatures (say of South Carolina) abolish the usury law, or at least insomuch as to allow capitalists to loan money to the planters on mortgage, charging something more than the established rate of interest. This will be an inducement to Northern capitalists to invest their money South. The interest can be paid in cash, or an arrangement can be made to receive payment in the cotton or rice that is raised.” So suggesteth the “financier” but there is a little drawback, which is this, there is no Legislature in existence, and so relief must come from another quarter.

As President Johnson still refuses to revoke the twenty thousand dollar exception, I propose that all those who are troubled in mind on account of their having anything over that amount should relieve their apprehensions by sending the surplus to “Pendennis,” who will receive it to oblige them.

It is supposed that the Atlantic cable will be ready and in working order in about twenty days. When the circle around the earth is completed, nations in one part of the earth will be able to hear in one day of events that took place the day after in another quarter. To explain: At 1 o'clock a. m., August 1, I send a message from Liverpool to a friend in New York, informing him of a certain event which has just happened. He receives the message between the hours of 9 and 10 p. m. on July 31. What is time?

That was a good joke on a young and gallant Hoosier officer, who on receiving a note from a young lady, requesting the pleasure of his company, at a party to be given at her house, on the evening designated, took his volunteers and marched them to the young lady's residence. When it was explained to him that it was himself alone who had been invited he said, “By golly, the letter said company, and I thought the lady wanted to see all the boys.”